NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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ROOT CULTURE.

Five things are essential in the culture of root crops: first, a dry soil; second, a rich soil; third, a deep soil; fourth, a well-pulverized soil; and, fifth, good after-culture.

By a *dry* soil, we mean a soil that is not wet. *Moisture* is beneficial to all crops, and is indeed indispensable to their growth; but *standing water* is detrimental to all root crops, though it repose upon the subsoil, and appear but occasionally at the surface. Hence, when roots are to be grown upon soils that are tenacious or flat, or upon those which repose upon an impervious subsoil, the land should either be previously under-drained, or should be thrown into ridges, and the furrows kept open for the free passage of water in heavy rains.

A *rich* soil is as essential to good crops, as nourishing and abundant food is to the fattening of animals. We all know that lean pasture and coarse forage, although they may *keep*, will not *fatten* cattle. It is equally true that although farm crops will live and grow upon a poor soil, the product and profit will be greater on a rich one. Hence the maxim, verified by long experience, that it is better to cultivate one acre of rich land than three of poor. Ordinarily speaking, a good dressing of manure will double the product of a root crop.

A *deep-worked* soil is necessary for all tap-roots, not only that they may penetrate freely, and increase their length and their volume, but that their radicles—their mouths—which are principally upon their lower extremities, may find food for the parent plant. Even the turnip and potato, in a deep tilth, send down their roots to a great depth, for food and moisture.

The *pulverization* of the soil is essential to the germination of the seed, to the free circulation of moisture and air, and the admission of solar heat, all contributing to the thrift of the growing plants. If the soil is lumpy, or coarse, and does not come in close contact with the seed, to keep it moist, the seed cannot germinate; the roots cannot freely extend in search of food; nor can this food be properly prepared, and transmitted to the plant, unless the soil be so pulverized as to permit the free circulation of air and moisture through all its interstices, and through its mass. The air and dews, we repeat, are charged with the elements of fertility, and the more freely they are permitted to penetrate the soil, the more benefit they will impart to the crop.

Good after-culture implies the keeping of the ground free from weeds, which rob the crop of its food, thinning the plants to a proper distance, keeping the surface mellow, or open to atmospheric influence. If the soil is dry, and rich, and deeply pulverized, the labors of the husbandman will yet not avail much, in root crops, if he neglects either to detsroy weeds, to thin, when necessary, or to keep the surface loose and open. But these latter requisites to success may easily be got along with, if they are attended to in time, and with the proper implements. The potato ground should be well harrowed, to destroy all the young weeds, and to pulverize the surface, before the shoots have all broke ground. It may afterwards be almost wholly managed with the plow and cultivator. The beet, carrot, and ruta baga, if sown, as they should be, in rows, should be cleaned in like manner, and for like purpose, with the cultivator, as soon as the rows of young plants can be readily distinguished. One hour's labor, in this way, will destroy more small weeds, and correspondingly benefit the crop, than three hours' labor will effect upon large weeds. It is easier to destroy the acorn than it is to eradicate the oak. To crowd plants, is like overstocking a pasture, or endeavoring to make fat animals from half rations of food. It is dividing among many that food which is required to perfect one. It moreover tends to exclude light, heat, and a free circulation of air, essential to the development of vegetables, and the perfection of their growth. Hence a moderate number of plants will give a better product than a great many, upon the same ground, in a crowded situation. This is a hard lesson to teach to some farmers, in regard to root crops.—*Buel's Farmer's Companion.*

From the same.

ON THE GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

Seeds often fail to grow; and the seedsman is as often blamed for vending bad seeds, when they are really good, and when the cause of their not germinating is owing to the gardener or planter. To induce germination, moisture, atmospheric air, and a certain temperature are indispensable; and it is also requisite that light be excluded, until the nutriment in the seed is exhausted, or until the root can draw nourishment from the soil. The first effect of the air, heat, and moisture upon the seed, is to change its properties—to convert its starch into sugar—a sort of milky pulp, the proper food of the embryo plant. If at this stage the seed becomes dry, its vitality is believed to be destroyed; but if these agents are permitted to exert their influence, the contents of the seed swell by degrees, and the first point of the future root, having formed, breaks through the shell in a downward direction, and at about the same time, the point of the future stem comes forth in an upward direction. The presence of air, heat, and moisture, is indispensable to the germination of the seed.

Now it often happens, when seeds are planted in fresh-stirred ground, or where the soil is moist, they undergo the incipient process of fermentation, and the earth not being pressed upon them, and dry weather ensuing, the moisture is abstracted, and the seeds perish. Too much moisture is also often destructive to the vital principle of seeds; and others again are buried too deep to be vivified by solar and atmospheric influence. The first object in planting, therefore, should be, to place the seed just so far under the surface, and so to cover it with earth, as shall barely secure to it a constant supply of moisture. There are many seeds, as of the carrot, parsnip, orchard-grass, &c., which, if not previously steeped, or the soil well pulverized and pressed upon them, fail to grow for want of moisture. Hence, in sowing orchard-grass, it is found prudent to spread the seed upon a floor, and sprinkle it with water, before it is sown, and to pass a roller over the ground after it is sown. And hence in light garden mould, it is advisable to press with the hoe or spade, the earth upon all light seeds after they are sown.

But we would draw the attention of the farmer, as well as of the gardener, to another mode of preventing failure and disappointment in the growth of certain seeds—and that is, by *sprouting* them before they are planted. This operation may be conveniently done with Indian corn, pumpkins, mangel wurtzel, beets, &c., on the farm, and with melons, beans, cucumbers, peppers, and a great number of other seeds which are assigned to the garden. The mode of doing it with the field-seeds we have named, is this: Steep the seeds twelve or twenty hours in water of a tepid or warm temperature—then take off the water, and leave them in a warm place, covered, to exclude the light, and prevent their drying, or in a dark cellar or room, and the radicles or roots will shoot in a few days, and may then be planted without injury. Being obliged to suspend our planting four days, on account of rain, we found our seed, which had been previously steeped, and set by in a dark room, with radicles two or three inches long. It was planted with but little inconvenience, and did remarkably well. Mr I. Nott sprouted a part of his corn last year, while a part of the seed was not sprouted—and, what is worthy the particular notice of the farmer, the sprouted corn was not injured by the wire-worm, while the unsteeped seed was seriously injured, although planted by the side of each other. Mr Nott accounts for the difference in this way: The wire-worm attacks the *chit*, and feeds upon and destroys the germ; but the radicles having protruded, and not being to the taste of the worm, the insect attacked the solid part of the kernel, where its progress was too slow, and too remote from the germ, to retard its growth. Mr Nott also sprouted his mangel-wurtzel seed and planted it so late as the 27th of June. Almost every seed grew, and the crop might be called a good one early in September.

To sprout garden-seeds, procure two sods, of equal size, say 18 inches square; lay one down in the corner of the kitchen chimney, grass down; lay your seeds upon it; if small, wrap them in a piece of brown paper; then place the other sod upon them, grass up—water well with warm water, and the seeds will sprout in twentyfour to fortyeight hours.

There is one manifest advantage in sprouting seeds—it tests their goodness, and shows whether they will or will not grow. A small quantity of seed submitted to this test before planting, would in many instances prevent great loss to the farmer.

Draining low lands will contribute to promote health and profit. Generally speaking, our wet and marshy lands are the richest in organic matters, and become the most profitable to the owner, when thoroughly drained.—*Ib.*

RECLAIMING BOG MEADOW.

[The following statement to the Worcester Agricultural Society, is copied from the "Abstract of Returns from Agricultural Societies," prepared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth:]

Statement of George Denny.

The subject of reclaiming swamp or bog meadow should be so well understood at this time, as to make unnecessary, remarks from any one of the present generation. Dr. Jared Eliot, of Connecticut, an experienced farmer of the last century, gave an excellent account of his mode, which was published in 1747, (in his "Essays on Field Husbandry,") in which he said, "the meadow was deemed so poor, none would take it up. I was pitied, as being about to waste a great deal of money, but they comforted themselves, that if I spent it unprofitably, others that stood in need of it, would get it. They are now of another opinion. Some are deterred from such an undertaking as that of draining their land, by reason of the great charge. They terrify themselves without reason."

Such was the language of one, who, more than a hundred years since, was engaged in improving, for profit those waste spots, now to be found neglected on many farms. You having referred to this neglect, and requested some account of the meadow on my farm, I make the attempt, not however without the feeling, that to properly understand the description of any improvement on wet lands, the *eye*, as well as the *ear*, should be called into service.

About six years since, I commenced reclaiming, and reclaimed and have now in progress about 24 acres. An attempt has been made to do something with the upland and paring plow, also with an instrument like a harrow, substituting for the teeth, *plow-cutters*, and adding rollers, which, on meadows free from stumps, may be found useful. My meadow being liberally supplied with large stumps and trunks of trees *under* the bog, experience has led me to adopt the paring process with the bog hoe, as the most economical.

It may seem superfluous to mention, that, previous to this, a process of thorough draining was gone through with, by open ditches. I have plowed, pared, and burnt, adding gravel; pared and carted off the turf; pared and burnt, adding or leaving nothing but the ashes; used the *harrow-like* instrument above referred to, taking off loose turf and adding compost; (in all cases seeding down to grass;) also, have pared and burnt, and taken off crops of rye, oats, corn, potatoes and carrots. The mud will generally pay for ditching. Paring, burning, and stumping have been done, the land having been made ready for seed, for $25 per acre, from which should be deducted the value of wood *dug up*.

Mr Eliot, before referred to, said, "Swamps that are full of wood and brush, and covered with moss, if they are deep soil and can be drained, will make good land for corn and grass." If experience one hundred years since would warrant this remark, we may be safe now in saying that such lands will "make good land" for English grass, and amply remunerate the farmer for any expense incurred in reclaiming them. Mr Phinney, who is good authority, thinks his reclaimed meadow worth more than $400 per acre for cultivation.

The average price of English hay may be stated at $10 per ton. If land thus renovated will produce two tons to the acre, which is less than experience has shown—deducting, say one-third for the expense of harvesting—there will remain an amount equivalent to the interest of $200 per acre. Swamp meadows may be rendered productive at an expense not exceeding that of reclaiming many of our uplands; to accomplish which—

1st. Drain perfectly; not omitting margin or border ditches.

2d. Pare as deep as the thickness of the sward.

3d. Burn the turf completely, reducing the whole to ashes, which may be done, if sufficiently dry, as spread, or be gathered into heaps, in which case care must be used that the fire does not take such hold of the ground as to injure it.

4th. Spread the ashes, plow shallow, which may be done with a horse, with shoes made for the purpose.

5th. If the time of year permit, commence cultivation with a root crop, after which, lay down to grass. Manure will do no damage.

6th. If from any cause the land cannot be pared, harrow the tuft, add compost, and seed to grass; in which way good crops have been obtained. These hints apply more particularly to wet meadows, where it is necessary to employ mostly manual labor.

Westboro', Dec. 3, 1845.

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[The following statement of a crop of carrots on reclaimed meadow, was made to the same Society:]

Statement of Orrin Fairbanks.

The crop of carrots which I have entered for the Society's premium, was grown on a piece of land measuring 68 1-2 rods. The only crops taken from the ground, to my knowledge, were taken the last year, and consisted of *large stumps and trunks of trees*, which must have been planted near a century. The ground is a peat meadow or swamp; was pared and burnt the preceding year, and part of it plowed. June 13th, the ground was harrowed, and small pieces of wood removed from it, and then sowed with a seed-sower. August 2d, the first and only weeding: the plants not thinned out. The whole crop was 181 bushels, at 56 pounds to the bushel.

Expense.

Harrowing and removing small pieces of wood,	$2 00
Seed and sowing,	1 12
Manure, guano, 220 lbs., $4 95, one-half to the crop,	2 48
Putting on the same,	13
Weeding three days,	3 00
Harvesting,	6 00
Topping,	4 00
Interest on land,	75
	$19 48

Value of Crop.

5 tons 136 lbs. of carrots, at $10 per ton,	50 68
Leaving profit, after deducting expenses,	$31 20

Westboro', Nov. 1845.

Western papers state that the wheat crop in Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, looks promising. The Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser says: "To judge from present appearances, the ensuing harvest promises to be as abundant as any of its predecessors. The growth last fall was great beyond precedent, and fears were entertained that the plant would not survive the winter. But the season has been highly favorable, and it now looks unusually well."

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

Mr Editor—Your correspondent, "Authentic," charges me with some inconsistency in admitting that forty bushels of wheat might have been harvested from an acre, and then protesting against the presentation of such a crop as an inducement to farmers to extend the culture of wheat. Now, I suppose in five hundred attempts in this Commonwealth, not five such crops could be obtained, and therefore perceive no inconsistency in objecting against making an *extraordinary* crop an inducement to general cultivation. If my views on this subject are skeptical, they have not been cherished in the neglect of inquiry and experiment.

Various methods have been adopted by us to raise both spring and winter wheat. The success has probably been equal to what has been common in this county, but not enough to justify me in recommending the general culture of the article.

The experiment recommended by "Authentic," has already been substantially made, and instead of reaping forty bushels to the acre, there was less than twenty. Twenty bushels to the acre, if it could be reasonably anticipated as the annual product would be sufficient encouragement to raise this grain; but less than half that quantity has been the average product in this county. The losses here in attempts to raise wheat, have in some years been so great as should have awakened general attention, and prompted all friends of agricultural interests, to have said to the farmers—Seek more light; cultivate better, or let more certain crops take the place of wheat.

Numerous farmers have no other resource for the support of their families besides their annual crops. We would never encourage despondence on any subject, neither would we exhort a sinking man to grasp the slender willow, when a solid plank lies fairly within his reach.

Another of your distinguished correspondents seems to have mistaken entirely my views with respect to forest influences. He seems to think my belief is, that wheat grows better *under a shade* than elsewhere. It would indeed be strange for a man to live seventy years, and not discover that shade is injurious to the health and growth of almost every class of plants. My supposition was, that forests might furnish to neighboring fields the appropriate food of wheat, and might have some influence in tempering the atmosphere, and preventing what farmers call *scalds*, after summer showers, which are often fatal to the wheat crop.

The authority of my friend Colman is again adduced, to prove me in the wrong. Much doubt is entertained whether Mr C. now thinks more favorably of the general cultivation of wheat in this State, than I do, with all my skepticism. His practical success cannot have given him any favorable views of the crop as one to be depended on for the food of a family.

Mr Bartlett, in proof that my supposition concerning forest influence is wrong, adverts to the prairies, where, he says, wheat grows well for a succession of years. And what is the soil of the prairies? Is it not as likely that it was composed of forest materials as any other?

Again: Mr B. attempts to convict me of error in supposing that wheat is raised at a loss in Essex county, by adducing the practices of the West Newbury farmers. He gives us statistics in which it appears that farmers of that town, in 1814, raised 1956 bushels of wheat. His inference is, that they

must have realized profit, or so much would not have been raised. How was it in 1845? The statistics tell us that in West Newbury, there was raised in that year, only 699 bushels of wheat—a diminution since 1814 of about two-thirds. The farmers there will come to my ideas of interest, presently.

The sportive remarks of Mr B. relative to Pembroke, should have had a supplement, giving this this town the credit of *valuing* wheat (though little is raised in it) more correctly than any other town in the State. If any of our citizens should hearken to the advocates of raising wheat, and seek the provision of seed, the price would be found more than $1 50 per bushel.

Mr Bartlett has adduced one instance of distintinguished success in wheat-raising in Plymouth county. There are, within my knowledge, other instances, but not enough to justify encouraging farmers generally in the culture.

If it be necessary to the "*honor*" of New England that it should be a wheat-growing place, then, we say, give us clear views of the means through which it can be made so, and we will ever stand ready to maintain its honor: we will labor with our might in the cause, and promise not to complain of crops something less than twentytwo bushels to the acre. M. A.

Pembroke, April 30, 1846.

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

N. Y. FARMERS' CLUB.

April 28th.—Prof. J. J. Mapes in the chair.

Judge Van Wyck—I hoped that some gentleman would speak on the other subject of the day—the Keeping of Cattle, especially Cows. It is a subject of much volume. I will add now a few remarks upon it, which escaped me at the last Club. The subject of the Cow is very interesting; an animal of immense value; of such kind habits that a child can drive it, or can milk it. What a source of nourishment for the human race! The care of the this animal—in the preparation of the lands to sustain it—the all-essential thing being perfect order in system—for habit in man, in animals—even in vegetables, form those essentials which cannot be overlooked. For even the grasses for the feed have peculiar habits on particular lands, and the farmer must exercise his best judgment in all that relates to this matter. No creature is more dependent than the cow upon the peculiar state of the farm it lives on, the kind and character of its cultivation; its grasses; its roots, and its adaptation in all respects to her habits and taste. She is either small or large; a little or a great milker according to all these circumstances. Double quantities of rich milk, or poor, according to pasture and treatment. Care must be taken of her not only in the winter, but in the summer also.

Dr. Field—This subject has been much discussed: it is important. I have paid much attention to it. I have found, during summer, that it was hard to change the food often. From feeding on clover, or oats cut green, and putting them suddenly upon green corn-stalks, I found them becoming thin. I would soil them in this method. Select a piece of land neither wet nor dry; make it very rich; it cannot be made too much so. In September, sow rye; double seed it; it comes early in spring; then oats and the common field peas; they will be a heavy growth; then clover; and after the rye is off, plant corn broad-cast; cut the stalks while they are green and tender, before it has its tassel; cut it when it is about two feet high. You can have two, or even three crops of such corn in a season. Plant corn and cut it in succession. Thus, you can plant the rye in September, oats early in spring, then your corn crops. If this green feed should cause the diarrhoea, give the cows dry feed for a while. You can keep up your green crops in this way during the whole season from snow to snow! Four of my cows stabled in winter, and soiled in summer, after this plan, have yielded about three hundred dollars worth of milk, sold to certain hotels in summer, for two and a half cents a quart, and for four cents in winter, I had supposed that a great part of the feed went to produce animal heat. The cows, which gave each only five quarts daily, gave eleven quarts each after being stabled and well fed there. My cows so managed all increased their milk, while those of my neighbors generally were dry: so great is the benefit of a warm stable, that by putting them into a warm cellar, they increased their milk 8 quarts in about one week, and I attribute that increase to warmth alone. There is another thing of very great importance. Instead of a vast quantity of acres, take no more than you can put one hundred loads of good manure upon per acre! And every farmer has the means within his command. He can have muck; he can take the rich soil from his headlands and put it in his barn-yard to mix with dung and urine, and all other things. Then the headland soil will absorb the rich fluid manure. Let those who want to know the effects of good manure well managed, go and see the farm of Gen. Johnson, the President of this Club. There they will see the rich results of his knowledge and care. I have 60 loads of good manure by the means of a few pigs, and proper care of the litter, &c.

Judge Van Wyck—I suggest whether the expense of soiling, all things considered, does not overbalance the profit. It might do perhaps on a small farm, but on 200 or 250 acres, as the price of labor is now and has always been, I think that the profit would be counterbalanced by the expense. It is true that more manure is collected on land, but that which is dropped on the pasture is not lost, it sinks into the soil and becomes mixed with the grass, and especially the surplus or decayed parts that fall away.

Dr. Field.—One of the greatest detriments to farmers, is prejudice—prejudice I may say, stereotyped all over the land. Soiling however, valuable, is not yet appreciated. I advise others to imitate the venerable General Johnson—the farmer for profit—of 150 acres of land—he only cultivated about one-third—but that is a perfect culture. He lets out the rest of his farm.

Mr Wakeman.—Gouverneur Morris, on his large farm has used the corn stalks—planted broad cast, and if I recollect, might be remarked, that the saving by it was one half. Soiling is best near cities where lands are high priced.

Mr Blyde.—All depends on the value of the land. There is no question at all, that near this city, soiling is best: it will enrich the land, while in grazing, the manure is chiefly lost, and it is not difficult to show what the loss is compared with soiling. As to the headlands they can be used to great advantage, and so can peat muck, in the barn yard. I have tried the latter, and it is a fine absorbent of the liquid manure. I got a ten-fold quantity of manure that way, and it was almost as good as common stable manure.

Dr. Field.—Green feed produces sometimes diarrhœa, and dry feed stops it. But cattle can become habituated to green feed. A milk-man buys cows, feeds and milks them until they run down to five or seven quarts a day—then suspends milking them, and fattens them for beef.

Col. Clark.—There is a *pump* in the vicinity of New York, which I have seen very much visited, as early as three o'clock in the morning, by milkmen. No calculation can be formed of the profit made from it. The owner of the cows does not make it—but the carrier to market does make some pump-handle profit.

At a previous meeting, I stated that I had applied a mortar made of earth, and one-fifth part of lime, to the root of a peach tree. I have examined the effect of it. The wounds which had been made by the borer and the knife in cutting it out, are now cicatrised. I make the mortar quite plastic, so that it can reach all parts. The lime in this mortar not only prevents the attack of vermin, but stimulates the growth of the tree. The yellow leaf has disappeared and the healthy verdure returned. Lime applied to the bark destroys the gluten, by which the eggs of insects adhere, and prevents the insects from depositing their eggs.

COMTE DE LAMY PEAR.

This delicious autumn Pear was first obtained from M. Rutteau, of Tournay, by the Horticultural Society of London, under the name of Comte de Lamy; and subsequently, from other authorities, it was received as Beurre Curte and Dingler. It sent from Van Mons' collection as the Marie Louise Nova, a name which it will be better to dispense with, as its retention would tend to occasion confusion with the Marie Louise, or even lead to serious disappointment and loss, in consequence of an inferior variety being planted instead of the excellent one just named. It may be as well to mention that a long tapering Pear, very different from this, was sent by Van Mons to America, as the Marie Louise Nova; but Mr Downing, in his excellent work on the Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, states that it will by no means bear a comparison with the Marie Louise. This being the case, the sooner its name and cultivation are dropped the better. The fruit of the Comte de Lamy is yellowish green, tinged and speckled with red. The flesh is whitish, melting, exceedingly sugary and rich. The tree is vigorous and bears well as a standard. It deserves general cultivation.—*R. T., in London Gard. Chron.*

☞The Baltimoreans are luxuriating on Tomatoes, brought from Havana, We don't envy them the *luxury*—for, to our taste, the greatest humbug vegetable in the world is a tomato.—*Daily Mail.*

[Good, neighbor:—we are with you *thar*, and so is the editor of the Courier—and many other citizens of distinction and taste. We cannot, from actual trial, liken the tomato to any other vegetable; but we have supposed that a cucumber, *fully ripened, and a little more*, might as nearly resemble it in taste, as anything else of the vegetable tribe. We have seen men—civilized, christian men—"put in" to *raw* tomatoes with as much *gusto* as we should eat a Bartlett pear—and we have beheld the sight with mingled emotions of astonishment and a feeling near akin to that which not unfrequently accompanies a pleasure excursion on the "open sea," in the case of those who "*aint used to it.*" It is but just to say, however, that many *decent*, and even *honorable* men are fond of tomatoes, and we marvel at it. But, "*De gustibus,*" &c.—"P. D."] ☞The *editor* non concurs.

FARMING AND SCIENCE.

In Dr. Johnson's admirable little story of "Rasselas," Imlac makes a long digression in order to recount to the Prince all the various things which a man ought to know who aspires to the name of a poet. Before he has half done, the Prince interrupts him with the exclamation, "Enough! thou hast persuaded me that no man can be a poet! Proceed with thy narration."

The bare mention of the sciences with which the agriculturist is expected now-a-days to be familiar, reminds one of this passage, and tempts him to exclaim, with the impatient Rasselas, "Enough! no man can be a farmer. Let's change the subject."

So much for theory: how is it with practice? A tenant dies or leaves his farm, or hints that there is a possibility he may leave it. No matter whether the said farm be large or small, good or bad, sand or clay, within one month, the landlord's residence is in a state of siege, and his table groans under a feast of letters: he is pelted with applications. Now, imagine for a moment all the motley host of applicants for the vacant or vacable farm collected together, and the landlord, after eyeing the noun of multitude before him, all answering to the name of "farmer,"—imagine him, with a painfully suppressed fit of inward laughter, addressing them in the following words:—"Now, I will let the farm rent-free to the man among you who shall tell me the meaning of the following words: chemistry, geology, vegetable physiology, botany, mechanics, hydraulics, hydrostatics, geometry, meteorology, anatomy, animal physiology, natural philosophy, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, ammonia, soda, potash, phosphorus, sulphur, alumina, silica, calcareous, ferruginous, centre of gravity, line of traction, angle of fortyfive, percolation, filtration, capillary attraction, solution, precipitation———. There I am out of breath: I have only told you half. You look amazed, and are all laughing; but it is *I who ought to laugh at you*; for every one of you that has made application for this farm, virtually undertakes to solve practically the most difficult and mysterious problems that the human mind can perform; and the man that takes it *will do so*, and every man that holds a farm and cultivates it, *does do so* every year of his life—in every one of the sciences and subjects of which I have merely given you the proper names!"

And such is literally and honestly the fact. The list is long and the names are hard. But we may know a man's character well, and he may have done us a good service many a year, and yet it is perfectly possible that we may be ignorant of his name; and so it is with the sciences and subjects that belong to agriculture. Of all the practical pursuits in which the mind of man can be engaged, it is the one which requires the most extended knowledge of, and derives the most advantage from, an acquaintance with what are called the physical sciences, meaning the knowledge of natural causes and effects in the matters of earth, air, water, fire, plant and animal.

But if it makes this demand upon the capacity of man, with what does it repay him? With the highest, the truest, the best of all earthly blessings—health to the body, satisfaction to the feelings, and occupation to the mind. And to these present boons there is added another, less obvious and tangible, but singularly and beneficently adapted to the imperfection of man's earthly state, viz: an interesting and alluring *anticipation of the future*—which, hiding the grey hair, masking the deepened wrinkle, and soothing the recent woe—gently leads him on from year to year, till the allotted span is already past, the goal imperceptibly won, and the earth, which his mind has studied, and his strength has tilled, receives him in her gentle bosom, and, whilst he sleeps in peace, "the good that he has done lives after him."

"Very pretty, indeed—highly pleasing and poetical," you will say; "but if one may venture an opinion drawn from common remark and daily experience, your farmer is, of all mankind, the most uninformed of all these scientific susceptibilities and dependencies of his art, and the least sensible of all those moral and physical advantages that you flourish about. If the pursuit be really such as you describe, how comes it that in this same six thousand and fifty-somethingth year since Adam found the soil, and nineteen or twentieth since Mr Deanston Smith *discovered the subsoil*, that farming is still lost in the dim back-ground of civilization; a mark for every passer-by to have a shy at. Surely, there must be some mistake! We cannot be talking about the same thing! If agriculture be, as you say, (and as Pliny, and Virgil, and Dr. Johnson, and Mr Pusey, said before you,) the *oldest*, the *noblest*, and the *best* of all human pursuits, surely *agriculture* and *farming* must mean different things, for sure, the *oldest* practice must be the *most perfect*."

The answer is by no means obvious; but strange as it may seem, it will be found on examination, that the advancement of the arts is exactly in an inverse ratio with their antiquity! The cotton trade is far before the older silk-trade, and the silk before the still more ancient wool-trade. In a word, the more the human mind is advanced, previous to the discovery and practice of any particular art or trade, the more suddenly does that trade leap into perfection; because *it has no established prejudices to contend with*. Those two inveterate hags, Prejudice and (mistaken) Self-interest, strangle every babe that is too big for their swaddling clothes, and woe to the *giant* that is born within the rounds of their midwifery! The fair and noble proportions of Science appeal in vain against their accursed partiality for the perpetuation of original deformity and dwarfship. And where is the ancient art in which these beldames are not still in the possession of a lingering practice? Is it not become a proverb that the old professors are the fierce opponents of a new discovery? Who imprisoned Galileo? The monkish monopolists of science and knowledge. Who persecuted Caxton? The transcribers of manuscripts. Who denounced Luther? The priests of the old faith. Who jeered at Harvey's discovery of the arterial circulation? The physicians of the day. Who called Lord Stanhope a madman for putting steam-engines into a ship? A committee of naval captains. Who ridiculed railroads? The old coach proprietors. Who laughed at the man that first stocked away the useless hedgerows, grubbed up the trees, deep-plowed and deep-drained the land, and spared no expense in the application of every modern appliance to the farmery? The surrounding farmers.

In a word, then, once again, why do the modern arts beat the old ones? Because they alight upon "a fair field and no favor," where the struggling but tender infancy of human ingenuity and enterprise, is not blasted by the chilling breath of established ignorance and baleful prejudice, nor harrassed by the poisoned stings of vulgar ridicule.—*C. W. H., in London Agricul. Gazette.*

[To fill out the column, and for nothing else, we observe, that there are in the above some *notable ideas.*]

IMPROVEMENT OF PINE PLAINS LAND.

[The following statement of D. M. Bryant, Esq., to the Hampden Co. Agricul. Society, is interesting and valuable. We copy it from the "Abstract from the Returns of Agricultural Societies," published by order of the Legislature, and compiled by John G. Palfrey, Esq., Secretary of State.]

Statement of D. M. Bryant.

In the fall of 1844, I purchased seven and a half acres of land, at nine dollars per acre, the land situated upon the county road leading from Chicopee Falls to Granby, about two miles from the river. It is situated on the east side of Ridge Hill, and bounded west by a heavy growth of pine timber.

The land had been sown to rye three times, and the last crop might have been ten or twelve bushels per acre. My object in purchasing it, was to demonstrate that the "pine plains," properly manured and cultivated, would yield a fair profit; but the result of the experiment has far exceeded my expectations.

The whole piece was plowed in September, and the land left in the furrow during the winter. In the spring, one acre was measured off for potatoes, plowed deep, and twelve loads of compost, made as described in note A, spread upon the surface, harrowed and brushed in; the rows marked with a chain three and a half feet apart, potatoes dropped single, two feet apart, and plastered, covered with the plow, hoed once, and one bushel of plaster sowed broadcast after. This crop would have been benefited by another hoeing.

Three and a half acres were planted with corn; compost above mentioned was spread in same manner as upon the potatoes, to the extent of two acres, including the squashes below mentioned. The seed soaked in a solution of sal ammoniac and saltpetre. The corn came up very even, and was cut down twice by frost. The moles destroyed many hills, but the crows, after tasting it, found it unpalatable. Ninety pounds of guano, mixed with four bushels of decomposed clay slate, were dropped upon the hill after the first hoeing, and 100 lbs. of guano, mixed with six bushels of leached ashes, applied in the same manner after the second hoeing; more was used at the third hoeing. The corn on the acre and a half where no compost was applied, was dwarfish in appearance, many of the stalks not exceeding three feet in length, but still having two good ears on them. On that part dressed with compost, the yield was very superior.

A part, intended for 2 acres, was plowed in April, and 190 lbs. guano, mixed with 10 bushels of ashes, spread broadcast upon the furrow, harrowed, clover seed sown and brushed in, oats drilled in at 12 inches. One extra cast of guano was made across the piece: the oats and clover on this part were very large, and the green color was more intense than on any other part of the field, thus proving that I had used but half the quantity of guano requisite. The oats had no rain upon them until about three weeks after they were drilled, and the consequence was that a great part of the seed did not vegetate until four weeks after.

A large part of this plat, lay upon a very poor side-hill, crowned with high pines, and upon the borders nothing could grow. Half an acre, as supposed, but which proved, on measurement, to contain but 65 rods, was laid out for carrots, plowed with the corn land. A compost of 6 barrels of poudrette (see note B,) 5 bushels of soot, mixed with old tan and leaves, (the contents of an old hot-bed,) measuring less than 3-4 of a cord, were plow-

ed in very deep the last week in May, harrowed and brushed. One-third of a pound of carrot seed, prepared like the seed corn, was drilled in by rows 12 inches by 24 inches, hoed three times and thinned at the same time. By sowing in this manner, we can use the cultivator between every pair of rows.

An acute angle of the piece, called one-quarter of an acre, was plowed in July, and 2 bbls. of poudrette, 1 1-2 bushel of salt, and 32 lbs. of guano harrowed in. Turnip seed were drilled in the 26th of July; although the weather was unusually dry, most of the seed came up immediately, and grew finely. I sold from the piece 2 1-2 bushels of turnips, on the 15th September, and 3 1-2 bushels on the 22d September. On this piece I set out turnips and beets in the spring for seed; the beets did not vegetate, and the turnips yielded no seed.

About half an acre was very indifferently planted with white beans, and then had a share of the guano charged to the corn. The beans, both while growing and when ripe, were the finest I ever saw.

Two small squares upon the side-hill, and surrounded by corn, were planted with crook-neck and autumnal marrow squashes, manured in the hill with poudrette. The latter were a fine crop: the crook-necks were small. Five hills of the squashes were manured in the hill with stable manure. The plants looked well until the drought came on, but by the 1st of August, there was not a green leaf upon them; fortunately this was my only experiment with stable manure upon this land.

Cost of land, 7 1-2 acres, at $9,	$67 50
Cost of labor and manure,	116 77
	$184 27

Product.

3 1-4 acres corn, 176 bush. (ears) 88 bush. at 75 cts.	$66 00	
Corn-stalks sold for	11 38	
2 acres oats, 30 bush. 42 cts.	12 60	
1-4 " beans, 2 1-2 bush. $1 50	3 37	
1-2 " carrots, 190 bush. (5 tons 14 cwt.) at 20 cts.	38 00	
1 acre potatoes, "Carter," 139 bush. at 50 cts.	69 50	
1-4 acre turnips, 80 bush. at 20 cts.	16 00	
1-4 " squashes,	2 00	
		218 85
7 1-2 "		
Balance of income,		$34 58

Chicopee Falls, Oct. 1845.

Note A.—Compost consisted of 10 loads of peat, carting on the lot, say 3 miles from the place where it was dug, at 62 1-2 cents per load, $6 25

135 bush. leached ashes, at 6 cts., drawing 4c.	13 50
40 bush. shell lime,	8 00
1 1-4 cords chip dirt and drawing,	2 50
6 hhds. refuse liquor from paper mill,	3 00
Making 38 loads—cost,	$33 25

Note B.—Poudrette made by filling a hhd. or bbl. with dry peat, adding old fish-brine and unleached ashes, and saturating with human urine. After the barrel is saturated, it is headed up and kept for use. I consider this as the cheapest and best manure ever used, and suited to all kinds of soil. I have never found it detrimental when used in large quantities.

WHEAT.—*Statement of Daniel Merrick.*

I hereby present some account of my crop of wheat the present year. My whole crop was 256 bushels. I had one acre on which there had been no manure for more than 30 years, and it had been tilled every year. Until about five or six years ago, it was rye and corn, year by year, in succession. Two years ago last spring, I sowed it with clover seed upon the rye, for the first time within the period above named. Last summer one year, I took off the first crop of clover, then let the second crop grow until the last part of September, when I plowed it under, and sowed wheat. Last July, I gathered the harvest, and as near as I could calculate, there were 25 or 26 bushels on this acre. The whole number of acres that I had of wheat was nine. Four produced 30 bushels each per acre, four about 28 bushels each, and the other acre, as stated above.

West Springfield, Dec. 1, 1845.

DURABILITY OF BONE MANURE.

At the last meeting of the Probus (Eng.) Farmer's Club, a paper on the analysis of the soils of Carnwinick farm—the property and in the occupation of C. H. T. Hawkins, Esq.,—was read by Mr Karkeek. Its object was to show the durability of bone manure for a period of ten years.

It appears that, in 1835, a piece of waste ground was taken from the common, and prepared for turnips, the larger part of which was manured with bone dust, at the rate of three quarters (24 bushels) to the acre. (The whole of the turnip plants was destroyed by the fly; consequently, little or none of the bone dust was used in that crop.) In the two following years, it was successively cropped with oats, and with the last crop, laid down to permanent pasture, in which state it has remained ever since. At the present period, the effect of the bone dust can be plainly distinguished—the land having a rich green sward—whilst the adjoining part, where no bone dust has been applied, has a coarse sterile appearance. This, and a great many other experiments of the same character, made by the manager of the farm, in all of which the effect of the bone was equally visible, induced the Club to send a sample of the soil from each part of the field on which the first named experiment was made, to Mr Hunt, now Curator of the Museum of Economic Geology, to be analysed, in order to ascertain if the bone could be detected at the present time. It should be observed that Mr Hunt was kept altogether ignorant of the object of the Club, and that the result was perfectly satisfactory, inasmuch as he readily detected the bone in that portion of the field on which it had been applied ten years before.

The following are the analyses:

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Water, evaporated by stove drying,	14.06	14.18
Vegetable and animal matters burnt off,	12.01	12.05
Silica and siliceous grit,	49.54	49.50
Oxide of iron,	7.03	7.00
Carbonate of lime,	1.05	1.06
Carbonate of magnesia,	0.25	0.35
Sulphate of lime,	1.05	1.04
Muriates,	0.54	0.54
Alumina,	7.10	6.04
Phosphate of lime,	0.10	0.75
Phosphate of magnesia,	0.00	0.05
Potash,	1.00	1.27
Humus and soluble alkalies,	6.00	6.17

Mr Karkeek contended, from these analyses, that the experiment went to prove an important fact, which had been a disputed question among agriculturists—viz: that the principal manuring properties of bone existed in the *earthy* matters, which constitute about two-thirds of bone, and *not* in the oily and glutinous parts constituting the remaining third.

An interesting discussion ensued on the subject of the analyses, the Club being of opinion that the organic parts of bone evidently had a powerful effect as manure, but that it was next to an impossibility that any other than the earthy matter could have remained so long in the land—the whole of the animal matter having probably been consumed by the two crops of oats—and they agreed with Mr Karkeek, that the principal manuring properties of bone exist in the earthy phosphates.—*London Agricul. Gaz.*

Potato Balls—Guano, &c.—A Connecticut farmer, writing to the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic, says:

"I would remark, that for two or three years I have not seen a single potato ball. Now, is there any connection between this fact and the prevailing disease?

I applied, the last summer, guano, poudrette, common salt, sal. and nit. soda, to corn, beans, carrots, beets and ruta bagas, with very little benefit, except where free watering was practiced. A few handfulls of guano were dug in about the roots of an Isabella grape-vine, of moderate growth, and it was freely watered: it soon exhibited remarkable luxuriance, some of its leaves measuring 16 inches in diameter.

A compost of guano applied about my squashes and melons, which were also watered, appeared to keep the bugs off, for mine were quite free from them, while they were very destructive in the neighborhood. The vines also grew very finely."

Eye Water.—S. W. Jewett, Esq., of Weybridge, Vt., communicates the following:—"I have for several years manufactured the following eye water, which has been applied to sore and weak eyes of almost every description, with unrivalled success. Lobelia, steeped in rum, forms the eye-water referred to. Apply to the lids morning and evening. The medicine is simple and perfectly safe. It has removed films from the eyes."

Straw Manufacture.—The extent of the straw manufacture in this country is almost incredible. The wheat or rye from which the straw is used, is cut when green, and bleached. In New England, straw plaiting and braiding is carried on to a great extent—Massachusetts alone employing upwards of 12,000 females in the business. The small town of Foxboro', in Norfolk county, with scarce two thousand inhabitants, employs 1428 persons in the straw business, and manufactures annually 266,260 bonnets, valued at $320,929. A snug little sum this for one small country town to receive for straw manufacture only.—*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

Peach Tree Roots.—Thoroughly examine the collar of your peach trees: probe every spot where gum is collected, trace along the channels, and ferret out the worms. Repeat the operation two or three times during the growing season. We have found these worms two feet above ground, bedded in the crotch of the tree.—*Western Far. and Gard.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 6, 1846.

THE JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

Mr Editor—I recently noticed in a paper a paragraph recommending the culture of the "Jerusalem Artichoke" as a substitute for potatoes, in anticipation of loss in that crop from the disease. I should be obliged for a description of this Artichoke,—the best method of raising it for the tubers,—its value compared with the potato,—product per acre, and any other information concerning it, that would be of service to one who was desirous of making an experiment in its culture.

Respectfully, yours, C. W. T.

☞The Jerusalem Artichoke *(Helianthus tuberosus,)* is one of the most valuable of cultivated roots for stock. Swine are very fond of them, and sheep are said to prefer them to turnips—while the tops, if cut before stricken by frost, make fodder hardly inferior to that of corn. The plant is a species of sunflower, found wild (as is the potato) in parts of South America—growing to the height of 6 or 8 feet, and bearing yellow flowers, smaller than those of the common sunflower. The tubers are perfectly white, and irregularly shaped, resembling some kinds of potatoes. The plant is very hardy, will thrive on most any free soil, and the tubers are often left in the ground all winter without injury.

It yields (says the Farmers' Dictionary,) from 150 to 200 bushels of roots to the acre—(far greater crops have been obtained in good land and with good treatment)—hogs eat the tubers greedily, and thrive well upon them. It is usually propagated by sets from the roots in April (or May,)—grows best in a moist, light soil. The cultivation is the same as that for the potato. (We would plant in drills, near or quite 3 feet apart, and leave full a foot space between the plants.) When raised for its tuber, it is liable to become troublesome, from the germinating power of the smallest pieces left in the soil. (Hence we should suppose it would be an unfavorable crop in a shift or rotation system. Once in the soil, it is about as hard to extirpate as the *triticum repens*, or couch grass.) It is one of the plants found by Boussingault to draw its nitrogen almost entirely from the atmosphere; hence it is recommended as an ameliorating crop, when turned in before the tubers are formed. It is extensively used in France as provender for cattle, hogs, &c., and is equal to potatoes in nourishment.

The roots may be harvested at about the same time, and stored in the same manner, as potatoes.

The following remarks respecting the Jerusalem Artichoke, are from a communication in the Ohio Cultivator, by Mr T. Noble, of Massilon:

"As a root crop, it possesses decided advantages over all others, in being more certain, and costing less in its production; while in point of nutriment, I believe it not inferior to any. In addition to the value of the roots, the tops, when cut in season and rightly cured, furnish a large amount of fodder, (say from 3 to 5 tons per acre,) which is much relished by sheep, horses and cattle: add to these advantages, the fact that *it does not require planting after the first season.* [Some advise new seeding every three years.]

"I have tried several modes of raising the artichoke. The plan I would recommend is, to put the ground in good order, as for potatoes or corn; then with a plow, open furrows four inches deep, and three feet apart, as straight as possible, so that a plow or cultivator can work between, close to the rows. Then drop the sets ten inches apart in the furrows—(large sets may be cut in pieces, like potatoes)—then cover with a plow, and smooth with a light harrow. The after-culture to consist of a thorough harrowing about the time the first plants make their appearance, followed by two or three dressings with a cultivator at suitable intervals during the early part of summer: nothing more is necessary to ensure a good crop.

"I generally leave the crop in the ground till the frost is out in the spring; then plow the ground and gather all the roots that can be found, then plow again and gather again: (in New England, it would be desirable to take up the crop in the fall.) When all are gathered that can be found in this way, there will be enough roots left to fill the ground with plants for a new crop. When the young plants appear above ground, all that is necessary to be done is, to go through with a cultivator and cut them up in such a manner as to leave rows, as when first planted. By repeating this cultivation two or three times, the work will be done for a second crop.

"It is advisable to plant artichokes where they can remain for quite a number of years, as it is difficult to eradicate the roots from the ground. It will, of course, be necessary to manure the ground occasionally, unless it is uncommonly rich."

Notwithstanding the value of the Artichoke, as above shown, we would not advise its culture to the neglect of the Potato, which—all uses considered—is far *more* valuable, and the cultivation of which should be abandoned by no farmer, unless there be more cause for such a step than any now existent. By adopting the advice given in our columns, founded on the experiments of Mr Teschemacher, we believe the potato malady may be averted, and as sound a crop secured as in years before we were visited by the plague. We would encourage the culture of the Artichoke—but we would not *discourage* the culture of the Potato.

A WORD MORE ON THE POTATO DISEASE.

Mr Breck:—I had made up my mind not to write another word on the potato disease; but fearing the statement of Mr Johnson, in your last number, might prevent some of our farmers from applying salt as a remedy, I have resolved on sending you a few more lines, on the subject.

1st. Mr Johnson, as you well observe in your comments, must be mistaken in referring the cause of the potato disease to excessive rains and low temperature of August. Such did not prevail here.

2d. He calls it "an ulceration, or gangrene." He might as well call it small pox or rheumatism—all these diseases being unknown among vegetables. Ulceration or gangrene, are words amounting to a confession that he does not know what it is.

3d. He cannot have tried salt properly. Others have tried it with success as well as myself. In more than twenty experiments, it destroyed the disease completely, and in *no case* have I known it fail.

4th. Had he examined the disease properly, he would have found that the thickening of the walls of the cells on which the fungus is seen, proceeded regularly from the diseased to the sound part of the potato; that the cells being destroyed by the vegetation of the fungus, vitality became extinct and putrescence supervened.

5th. His examination must have been very slight, as he states that the disease does not appear simultaneously on other parts than at the juncture of the stem with the tuber.

There seems to be a desire to put an end to the cultivation of the potato, by representing the disease as incurable. But however agreeable the prevalence of this opinion may be to men in power, [in G. Britain,] I trust that science will remain untainted from the suspicion of bending its examinations to meet the views either of numbers or of power.

The more I reflect, the more I examine, the more convinced do I feel that no cause can be produced for so universal and simultaneous a disease, under every circumstance of weather, variety, soil, &c., so adequate and so according with observation, as the *fungus*,—no remedy so simple as *salt*.

Yours, truly,

J. E. TESCHEMACHER.

May 1st, 1846.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, May 2, 1846.

Flowers.—From John A. Kenrick, Magnolias—conspicua, purpurea, and soulangiana.

From Samuel Stillman, a plant of Pancratium Lily, in bloom.

From Daniel Crowley, a fine display of tresses of Sweet Pea blossoms.

From Wm. Quant, six magnificent plants of Pelargoniums, covered with a profusion of bloom.

From Parker Barnes, two fine seedling Cinerarias, and Rose, Paul Joseph.

From R. M. Copeland, 20 vars. fine Hyacinths.

From Joseph Breck & Co. 50 vars. Hyacinths.

From Walker & Co. two fine bouquets.

The Committee award to Mr David Crowley, a gratuity of $2, for his flowers of Sweet Peas.

For the Committee, H. W. Dutton.

Hyacinths for Premium.—Messrs David Haggerston, Wm. Quant, and Parker Barnes, were appointed judges on Hyacinths presented for the Society's premiums, who awarded to Messrs Joseph Breck & Co. the first premium of $5; and to Mr R. M. Copeland, the 2d premium of $4.

Vegetables.—From Messrs Winship, fine bunches of Asparagus, accompanied by the following note:

Gentlemen—Herewith you have specimens of Asparagus, raised upon five rows, 90 feet in length; plants two years from the seed; the ground uniformly manured, with additional applications to each row, viz. (Transplantation 10th June, 1845.)

Row No. 1—2-3 of a peck of Peru guano;
" 2—2-3 of a peck of nitre of soda;
" 3—2-3 of a peck of salt;
" 4—bushel of ashes;
" 5—stones at bottom when set, and two wheelbarrows of horse manure.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

Brighton, May 2d, 1846. Jona. Winship.

P. S.—The guano appears to me to take the precedence.

From J. L. Gardner, by David Crowley, six braces of Cucumbers.

From Wm. Quant, 1 doz. Tomatoes.

From Mr J. Hill, West Cambridge, five bunches of Asparagus, extra size.

For the Committee,

A. D. Williams, Jr., *Chm'n.*

☞Since the publication of our last there have been copious rains, and vegetation of all sorts looks well.

☞We are indebted to Orr N. Towne, Esq., for an extra large and finely grown Cucumber—a very acceptable present at this season of the year. It requires much skill to grow melons or cucumbers under glass, and the gardener who can do it successfully, may be considered a master of his business.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending May 3.

May, 1846.	7 A.M.	12, M	5 P. M.	Wind.
Monday,	27	42	61	54	E.
Tuesday,	28	40	62	54	E.
Wednesday,	29	45	66	55	E.
Thursday,	30	49	52	51	E.
Friday,	1	52	59	50	E.
Saturday,	2	46	52	54	E.
Sunday,	3	54	66	62	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 4, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 425 Beef Cattle, (including 50 unsold last week.) 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 300 Sheep and 1540 Swine. 30 Beef Cattle and 450 Swine unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales were effected at higher prices and we advance our quotations, viz: Extra $6,12 a 6,25. First quality $5,75 a $6,00. Second quality $5,25 a 5,75. Third quality $4,50 a 5,25.

Working Oxen.—Sales $70, $85, $87, $90, and $110.

Cows and Calves. Sales $22, $25, $27 and $30.

Sheep.—A lot sheared $1,75 to $2,50. A lot not sheared $4,75.

Swine.—Small lots to peddle 4 1-2 to 5 1-2. A lot Old Hogs, barrows, 4¾ 3-4 and 5. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 65 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 00 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The market for Grain has been extremely dull, though at the close there seemed to be a little better demand, and some slight improvement in prices.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 a 00—Southern, round yellow, 69 a 70—Southern flat yellow, 68 a 70—do. do. white 67 a 68—do New Orleans, 65 a 67—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 80 a 00—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 43 a 44— Northern do. 43 to 50—Beans, per bushel 1 25 a 1 37.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 00—Bran, 00 a 00.

FLOUR. The stock continues light, as none has yet arrived from beyond Albany. Both here and in New York, prices have declined rapidly.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 87 a 5 00—do. wharf, $4 87 a 5 00—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $5 00 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low P'd new $4 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf, 4 87 a 5 00—Georgetown, $0 00 a 5 12—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $5 00 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 12½ a 5 18¾—do fancy brands, $5 37½ a 5 75—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 75 a 5 00. Rye, $3 50 a 3 75—Indian Meal in bbls. $3 37 a 0 00.

PROVISIONS. There has been a fair steady demand prevailing for most articles, without much change in prices.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 50 a 9 00—Navy—$7 50 a 8 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 87 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $13 00 a 13 25—do Clear $12 50 a 13 00 do. Mess, $11 00 a 11 50—do Prime $10 00 a 10 25—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 00 a 00—do store. uninspected, 8 a 10—do dairy, 00 cts. a 00—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 7 a 7¼ — do South and Western, 6½ a 7— Hams, Boston, 7½ a 8—Southern and Western, 7 a 7½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 4 a 6—do new milk, 7 a 9.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

Moderate sales without any changes in prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 41 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 33—Do. 1-2 do 30 a 31—1-4 and common do 27 a 29 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 18 a 20—Do. unwashed, 10 a 14 — Bengasi do 6 a 00—Saxony, clean, 12—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 13—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 36—No. 1 do. do. do. 27 a 30—No. 2 do do do 18 a 20—No. 3 do do do 14 a 16.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 20 a 00 ; 2d do 00 a 00.

HAY. 20 to 00 per ton—Eastern Screwed $15 to 16.

EGGS, 15 to 18.

KENRICK'S NURSERIES,

NONANTUM HILL, NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

The subscriber is now ready to receive and devote his attention to all orders, with the aid of two most able and efficient men to co-operate, who have been 9 years at this establishment.

A splendid assortment of Pear Trees are daily expected from France, by the Moselle, from a first rate source, of Vitry.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green House Plants, &c. &c. Descriptive Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine Trees, a great variety of all superior kinds; Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores—Tyrol or Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chestnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella Tree, Tulip Tree, Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beech and Evergreen Trees, &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

15,000 Peach Trees, of the most superior and productive kinds, for orchards for supply of our markets.

1,500 Vines raised in pots from single eyes, of the Black Hamburg and other superior Grapes, including several new kinds, from the London Horticultural Society, recorded last spring.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Orders left with Messrs. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Lowell, or Eliphalet Wheeler, Framingham, shall receive the same prompt attention.

All orders left with the several authorized agents in Boston, should be directed particularly to

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 16. eptM17.

Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plows.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say, "Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRENCH PEAR TREES

On Quince Stocks. The subscribers have just received a large assortment of French, Pear and other Trees, in first rate order, including many of the most esteemed varieties, for sale at Breck & Co's Agricultural Warehouse, at very moderate prices

Also, Pears on Pear Stocks, and every other Tree and Shrub to be found in the Catalogue.

April 14. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW STRAWBERRY.

The subscribers have for sale, 1000 plants of Prince *ALICE MAUD STRAWBERRY,* a large and fine variety of superior flavor, ten days earlier than any other variety cultivated in England. It has been proved as a most excellent and hardy variety, having been fully tested in our climate. Price $2 per doz. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

CLIMBING ROSES.

The subscribers have for sale strong Plants of the following superb Climbing Roses—

Queen of the Prairies;
Baltimore Belle;
Rosa rubifolia superba.

Also, Cloth of Gold and La Reine Roses, with many other new and choice varieties. JOS. BRECK & CO.

April 22, 1846.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs,) an extensive assortment of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, viz.

EARLY PEAS.

Cedo Nulli.	Prince Albert.
Smith's Early.	Bishop's Dwarf.
Early Frame.	Blue Imperial, and many
Dwarf Marrowfat.	other fine varieties.

MELONS, OF SUPERIOR SORTS.

Netted Cantaloupe,	Persian.
Black Rock.	Nutmeg.
Minorca.	Green Citron, &c.
Skillman's Fine Rock.	

Cuthill's Early Frame Cucumber, White Spine, &c.

Seymour's White Solid Celery—Large Asiatic Cauliflower.

TOMATOES.

Large Red.	Cherry, or Grape, red and
Large Yellow.	yellow, &c.
Pear Shaped.	

Broccoli, of various sorts—Early Cabbages, and every variety of Seed for the Garden.

March 18. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW AND CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

The subscribers have just received the following Choice *VEGETABLE SEEDS,* viz:

Bailey's Superb White Solid Celery;
Do. do. Red do.;
New Transparent Yellow Endive;
Scandex Bulbosa, or Turnip rooted Chervil, (a delicious vegetable;)
German Greens, (beautifully curled;)
Couve Toucharda, (a delicious vegetable;)
Weeden's prize Cucumber, 25 cents each paper;
Cuthill's improved black Spined, do. do.
Cappell's Cream Brocoli;
Cheltenham do.; Hardy Cape do.;
Royal Queen Cabbage;
Warner's Incomparable do.;
Royal Dwarf do.;
Wellington do.;
Imperial do.;
Vanach do.; Early Hope, &c.;
British Queen Pea;
Woodford's Prolific do.;
Early Victoria do.;
Green Imperial;
Matchless Marrowfat;
Royal green Marrow;
Dancer's Monastery;
Warner's Early Emperor,—with many other choice varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 28, 1846.

SPRUCE POLES.

1000 dozen suitable for Rustic Fences;
1000 dozen Dahlia and Bean Poles;
2000 Spruce Poles 10 to 30 feet in length;

For sale by

MOSES FRENCH, jr. Maine Wharf,

Broad Street, near the bottom of Summer street.

March 29, 1846. 3m.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY PLUMS.

A few Trees of this new and superb variety of Plum, for sale by the subscribers at $2 each. J. BRECK & CO.

April 14

PAULINA IMPERIALIS.

For sale by the subscribers, a few Plants of this superb Ornamental Tree at $2 each. J BRECK & CO

Guano! Guano!

The subscribers have for sale *GUANO,* of various qualities, from 37½ to $50 per ton, viz: 100 tons first quality of Peruvian, 100 do. do. do. Ichaboe, 100 do. second do. do.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. (up stairs.) Boston.

April 8.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS,

The subscribers have as great a variety of choice DOUBLE DAHLIAS, of every color and tint, as can be found in the city, which they offer at reduced prices.

May 5. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sentiments expressed in the following lines, are worthy of being engraved in gold and enchased with rubies. They could have emanated only from a *good* heart, and cannot be appreciated by a *bad* one.—*N. E. Far.*

SPEAK NO ILL.

BY CHAS. SWAIN.

Nay, speak no ill! a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind;
And, oh! to breathe each tale we've heard,
Is far beneath a noble mind.
Full oft a better seed is sown
By choosing thus the kinder plan;
And though but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we can.

Give me the heart that fain would hide—
Would fain another's fault efface;
How can it pleasure human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No: let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we can.

Then speak no ill—but lenient be
To others' failings as your own;
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it known;
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its span;
Then, oh! the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we can.

Pinning a Rogue.—Capt. K., one of our shrewdest steamboat captains, caught a "Jeremy Diddler" on board his boat one day, as he was making a passage from Boston to "down east," and pinned him up in good style. It seems the fellow had laid a traverse to get clear of paying his fare, and insisted to the clerk that he had paid, but had lost his ticket. Whom did you pay? asked the clerk. Why, he rather guessed it was the captain. So K. was summoned to the conference. Oh, yes, yes, says Capt. K., it appears to me I do recollect. Let me see—you gave me a five dollar bill, I think? Yes, says Diddle, I did. And I gave you your change in half dollars, did n't I? said the Captain. (The fare then was only half a dollar.) Yes, says Jeremy, that's it—recollect it perfectly. Very well, says Capt. K.. I won't dispute your word for any thing—but if you please, *I should like to see the halves!* The fellow was tripped when he least expected it. He could not produce the halves, and had to fork out his fare.—*Portland Argus.*

To Learn Children to Tear Books.—As soon as a child is able to set alone, give it a large piece of paper, and let it amuse itself by tearing it into small pieces. Do this every day for a short time, and you may be sure that it will soon tear up every book on which it can lay its hands, of whatever value, and when it is grown, will be as careless of books as you are, and never return one to the owner, when borrowed, but in a mutilated state.—*Selected.*

A son of "green Erin" having bought a new bible, commenced his family record, and enrolled the name of his first-born thus: "Patrick McCraty, born Aug. 6, 1845, aged 6 years."

SUPERB VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. *Seedsmen and Florists,* No. 51 and 52 North Market street, (up stairs) have now received a full supply of fresh *FLOWER SEEDS* from the most celebrated Florists of Europe, from their own garden in Brighton and from other sources, of the most select varieties—ever offered in this country. Special attention has been given by the subscribers in long practice, in improving the numerous varieties of hardy Flowers, which have so long been the object of their cultivation. and they feel assured that the seeds saved by themselves, cannot be surpassed by any other growers in the country.

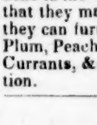
Among some of the choice seeds are the following, viz:

Extra fine Verbena seeds, raised by an amateur in this country, from a bed of seedling, of 40 different varieties of every color and shade, price per package,	25
Extra fine Double Picotee and Carnation Pink seed, saved from a bed of 50 fine double varieties, (Breck & Co's. best.)	25
Extra Double Carnation seed from fine named Florists Flowers (imported,)	25
Extra double Picotee Pink seed from fine named double Flowers (imported)	25
Fine Carnation and Picotee Pink seed,	12½
Extra Double Florists Pink seed, from choice named Flowers (imported)	25
Double Chinese Imperial Pink seed, raised in this country from a bed of 50 or more fine varieties,	12
Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors, embracing scarlet, crimson. purple, rose, pink, and variegated varieties,	12½
Calceolarias, mixed varieties, from fine named sorts,	25
Pansy seed, from a collection of named sorts,	25
Geraniums, from a great variety of fine named sorts,	25
Petunia seed, from a great variety of fine mixed, variegated and other sorts,	12½
Double Hollyhock seed, in boxes containing sixteen distinct varieties,	75
German Asters, of the most improved and splendid sorts, in boxes of 12 beautiful varieties,	75
Annual and perennial Lupins, in boxes, containing 16 distinct species and varieties, many of them most superb,	75
Goodetias and Œnotheras in boxes, 10 best varieties and species,	50
Russian and other ten week stock, 20 distinct varieties,	1,00
Ditto 10 ditto ditto	50
A collection of 20 best varieties of Annual Flower seeds,	1,00
Ditto 40 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	2,00
Boxes containing a choice collection of 100 varieties of Annual and Perennial Flower seeds,	4,00
Polyanthus seed from fine named sorts, per package,	25
Auricula ditto	25
Didiscus cœrulea,	12½
Brachycome Iberidifolia,	25
Mimulus—8 varieties,	75
Do. single paper,	12½
Double Balsams, 10 superb varieties,	62½
Four varieties fine Candytuft,	25
Six " sweet Peas,	37
Four " wall Flower,	25
Four " Schizanthus,	25

Also, other fine varieties, too numerous to mention, embracing a rare collection of more than 400 varieties. Catalogues may be had on application.

* JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice *FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,* which they offer to the public at reasonable rates. As they are Agents for many of the best Nurseries and Gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own Nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Grape, Gooseberry, Currants, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants, of every description. Boston, March 11, 1846.

TRACE CHAINS, &c.

Just received per ship "Sunbeam," from Liverpool, a large assortment of Fence, Trace, Halter and Dog CHAINS, of every description.

Also, per "Mary Ann," from Liverpool, a large assortment of splendid *GARDEN SHEARS, FLOWER GATHERERS, BRIAR HOOKS, NORWAY RAG STONES,* &c. and

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 18. No. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

GUANO.

The cargo of the ship TALMA, from Madagas Island, will be sold in any quantity desired, put up in bags or barrels, or in bulk, if preferred. The analysis of this cargo by J. E. TESCHEMACHER, Esq., can be seen by applying to
March 18. 8w MAGOUN & SON, 66 State street.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil Plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry.

These Plows are for sale, wholesale and retail, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, March 24.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. J. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars,* at any *one time,* may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town,* and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt,* enclosed in a letter, *to us.* We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS
21 SCHOOL STREET.